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the part of the pupil. Let him find an answer in his reading and through the exercise of his own mental powers."

University conference on educational measurements.—Indiana University has conducted for the past five years an annual conference for school superintendents and teachers who are interested in applying exact scientific methods to the evaluation of school results. The volume¹ of proceedings which has just been issued gives an account of general intelligence tests and gives examples of tests which can be used in the different grades of the elementary school and the high school. There is also in this report a statement by Professor Charters of the type of work which is familiar to readers of educational literature in his report on grammatical errors in Kansas City. The main body of the volume, however, is devoted, as indicated above, to general intelligence tests. This will furnish a useful supplement to the numerous volumes which in recent years have discussed tests in particular school subjects. Especially valuable are the tests prepared for the lower grades. These are made up of pictures instead of the type of reading matter which is usually employed in school tests.

Report of the Commissioner of Education.—The report² recently issued by the Commissioner of Education is especially valuable in view of the large amount of material which it contains regarding the development of education in the countries which were involved in the European war. The section on England gives an account of the Fisher bill and the changes which it produces in the English educational system. Every student of American education ought to read this report and come to a full realization of the fact that England has taken a step which is far in advance of anything that has been done in other countries in at least one respect. The Fisher bill recognizes the fact that employment of children is a part of the educational problem. If the trades of the country are to be used in helping to educate children, the whole problem must be managed by some educational authority which is prepared to protect children against being exploited. Conversely, if the ordinary types of instruction provided in the schools are to contribute in a practical way to the future usefulness of children, there must be a clear recognition of the demand for various types of training not now provided in the ordinary school program. The Fisher bill puts children under the control of educational authorities in the immediate future up to their sixteenth year. In the remoter future this law will operate to bring all children under eighteen years of age under the educational authorities. These authorities may allow the children to go into industry but must follow them after they are employed with a demand for vocational and general education. Special emphasis is laid upon the fact that general education will be included in their training.

¹ "Sixth Conference on Educational Measurements," *Bulletin of the Extension Division, Indiana University*, Vol. V, No. 1. Bloomington, Indiana: The Extension Division of Indiana University, 1919. Pp. 122. \$0.50.

² *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year Ended June 30, 1918*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918. Pp. 155.